## SHERMAN DYING, BUT UNCONQUERED.

Death Meets an Adversary Worthy of Its Steel and Halts Before His Courage and Indomitable Will.

WAITING FOR HIS SON TOM, WHO IS ON THE OCEAN.

Given Up for Lost Many Times, He Rallies Stoutly and Twice Walks the Floor of His Room.

RESTING EASILY AT MIDNIGHT.

The Rev. Father James A. Byrnes Administered Extreme Unction When It Was Thought the General Was Dying at the Urgent Request of His Daughter Rachel.

1 A. M .- The General has dropped into a slumber and during this interval the members of the household have taken the advantage to obtain a little much needed rest.

12:30 A. M. (Friday) .- Dr. Janeway has just left the house. He said that General Sherman is resting easily and that unless something unexpected should happen there would be no change before morning.

Dr. Alexander thought the erysipelas was leaving his patient, but said the General had

not improved.

Let it be written on the headstone of William Tecumseh Sherman that he died fighting.

What a battle it was which was waged yesterday in the home of the grim old soldier! Death never tackled a tougher adversary. It caught him by the throat and tried to strangle him; it burned in his veins with consuming fire; it stole stealthily into the seat of his intellect. But he met it at every point and wrestled with it mightily. He was like a tough and sturdy oak, swayed but unbroken

It was not that the General feared death. It had no terrors to him, with his beloved wife awaiting him on the other side. But he wanted to see Tom before he went. He was determined to shake hands with his first born, his beloved, who had grown apart from him in his religion, but for whom his heart still beat loyally.

He would not die till Tom came, he had said be fore his case got desperate, and he set all the powers of his indomitable will to the task of living until the Rev. Father Sherman came across the sea and clasped him in his arms once more. And this resolution never left him, conscious or delirious. It was that which made him last beyond the expectation of his physicians and turned his case

And "Tom" left Queenstown yesterday on the Majestic in a desperate race with death. Could be possibly win? At times it seemed as if he might,

It was Sherman that saved the lost battle of Shiloh. It was Sherman that performed the "impossible" march to the sea. A man of miracles, would his unconquerable will hold death itself back when hope itself seemed madness? IT WAS LIKE SHILOH.

The story of yesterday-what pen will ever

What a drama it was in the home of the dying

Hope and despair, hope and despair, have chased each other in rapid succession across the stage, and each hour has named its special expectation. fast fluctuating tides the flickering life has changed all the way from a seeming certainty of death within the hour to the semblance of sure recovery. The doctors have disagreed a score of times and the partial hopes of friends have often built high the ramparts of expectations, but the outcome of it all his place at the side of his beloved wife. has been the edict of the men of science that the death was a certainty and only a matter of time. UP AND DOWN.

The fright of the early morning yesterday, when all nature was at ebb tide and General Sherman's life force with it, was succeeded after day break by a period of hope. The danger of immediate death grew less patent, and the doctor said that at the worst he would live for several hours. The fever was not so high nor the coma so complete. | said :-The brain was still unattacked by inflammation. Could it be possible to avert the catastrophe after

After a time the doctors were able to alter the diet from whiskey and milk to beef tea, considerable of which was administered with success, and the stimulating and strengthening effects of which were noticeably felt.

But now a new danger was made manifest, Mucus collected upon the lungs, which General Sherman did not have the power to relieve himself of, and there was danger of his choking to death. At times he started up and tried to rise but his limbs refused their office. The physicians sought in every way to relieve him, but it seemed in vain, and matters were at a desperate stage. BEFORE THE HOUSE.

Without the house a solitary policeman paced up and down, telling each inquirer that hope had almost fled. Sturdy working men with their tin buckets paused to ask after the General, and ladies and gentleman in fine carriages rolled up to the

and gentleman in fine carriages rolled up to the curb and sent in their cards or want in themselves to ask personally how went the tide of battle. Father Matthew Taylor, an old friend of the coming Father Tom, was a frequent visitor, together with his assistant, Father Byrnes, At the sarnest request of Miss Hachel they had consented to adminster extreme unotion when he was beyond all hope. Some said that the General had finally consented in a lucid interval, but an intimate friend said that the General had not done so. But he was not inimical to the Church, and in the last extremity, his will being in abeyance, he could be taken into the Church and his family have the consolation of its protection.

Two sweet faced Sisters of Charrity entered the house and remained there long, praying for the dying chieftain and administering to his sorrowing daughters. Many of those who came out of the house brought eyes that were red with weeping.

FACE TO FACE WITH DEATH,

Eleven o'clock, and the tide at its lowest ebb. General Sherman was dying, the doctors said. All hope was gone. He had been unconscious some time. His lungs were full. His face was purple. His breath came in short, quick gasps. Mucus rattled in his throat. The dew of death gathered on his wrinkled forehead as fast as it could be wiped away. Finis seemed written on the seamed face. Only the will remained unconquered. Tom had not come!

The weeping family were gathered about the

had not come? The remained unconquered. Tom the weeping family were gathered about the bedside. The gentile Rachel had her arms about her father. The Senstor stood leaning on the head board looking into the face of his elder brother. Young Mr. Barrett, the private secretary, who had been hastily summoned from his vacation, and at hegizzled friend, General Tom Ewing, were weeping a little apart. Doctors Janeway and Green bent over the knotted form fighting so stubbornly for Time and Tom.

and Tom.

A CATHOLIC AT HEARY.

A messenger had been despatched post haste for one of the two priests at the nearby Church of the Blessed Sacrament, and Father Byrnes responded. And then before this little company the most solemn service of the Church of Rome was administered, and at last, after so many years of waiting, the prayers of the faithful wife and the loving children were answered, and General Sherman was a Catholic, anointed with the holy oil.

But Tom had not come! The cld soldier had not yet surrendered. Again he rallied his forces mightily, and the fortunes of war were again in his favor.

A sudden fit of couching for the service of the couching for the surrendered.

and the effect was astonishing. The doctors who had sent out bulletins to the effect that he could not live another hour were now putting forth promising bulletins. A despatch was sent to President Harrison by Senator Sherman at one o'clock to-day justifies a faint hope that he will recover."

FOR GENER

forth promising bulletins. A despatch was sent to President Harrison by Senator Sherman saying:—"The improvement of General Sherman at one o'clock to-day justifies a faint hope that he will recover."

Dr. Janeway, when he left the house, said that nothing but the marvellous vitality of General Sherman kept him alive. He was wrong. It was will power. It was Tom!

All through the afternoon hope lived again, but it was at one o'clock, only two hours after be had seemed to be fairly within the gates of death, that the most marvellous exhibition of General Sherman's will power was manifested. For some time he had bee half sitting up and striving earnestly to rid himself of the incubus on his lungs. He was conscious, but frequently wandered off into delirium. Now he maile a sturdy effort to rise, and, assisted by the doctors, succeeded in walking across the room and sat down in a chair. The exercise seemed to help him, and when he reached his bed again he seemed clearer and more vigorous than he had been for twenty-four hours. News of this wonderful exhibition was given to the newspaper men by General Horatio C. King, who was greatly clated by it. It was promptly confirmed by Secretary Barrett and General Ewing, who thought it meant recovery. The doctors said not to this, and hinted at fears of pneumonia.

There was a fresh niarm at nightfall, c-upled with most alarming bulletins, and carriages rattled up from every direction bringing persons who had been hastily summoned. But the prophets of disaster again reckoned without their host, and at ten o'clock the General was again pronounced out of immediate danger.

CONSCIOUS AN TEN O'CLOCK.

Mr. Barrett, who brought this bulletin to the telegraph office, spoke quite freely about the General's condition.

He was resting quite easily, he said, though breathing with difficulty. He was quite conscious and knew those present. Thanks to the whiskey and milk and the distilled water, he had gotten rid of much of the troublesome mucus. At times he had a bandage over his eyes to

after midnight.

At eleven o'clock in the evening the General again demonstrated his extraordinary will power, acording to Lieutenant Fitch, by arising from his bed and walking haif way across the room, He was unable to speak, but appeared to recognize those who were in the room.

When he reached the middle of the floor he stopped and tottered. He was at once supported back to bed, and when he lay down appeared to be very much exhausted.

These official bulletins were issued during the day:—

At eleven A. M .- The General is gradually sinking. All hope abandoned. His family are now at his bedside awaiting the end. BARRETT. At 12 M.—General Sherman is still alive, but there are no encouraging symptone. C. T. ALEXANDER, M. D. At 1:30 P. M.—General Sherman's condition is slightly

At 1:30 P. M.—General Simproved since this morning.
C. T. ALEXANDER, M. D. O. T. Abharator.

At 8:30 P. M.—General Sherman's condition is very critical. He is gradually growing weaker.

A. W. THACKEBA.

At 9:30 P. M.—The physicians in consultation say that there is no change. If General Sherman maintains his present status for twenty-four hours the situation will JOHN SHERMAN.

be hopeful.

Senator Sherman at one o'clock yesterday afternoon sent this telegram to President Harrison:—
The improvement of General Sherman at one o'clock to-day justifies a faint hope of his recovery.

JOHN SHERMAN.

Early, at twenty-five minutes after five, yesterday morning the General's son, P. T. Sherman, sent this dispatch to the President:—

My father is growing steadily worse. It appears to be only a question of hours. I have given up all hope.
P. T. SHEBMAN. P. T. SHERMAN.

Among the many callers during the day, some of whom were admitted to the sick chamber, were Carl Schurz, General Franz Sigel, D. O. Mills, Lieutenant Colonel Frick, Colonel Whitney trebredl, U. S. A.; General Horardo C. King, Captain Scott, president of the Coffee Exchange; General I. W. Sweeny, Walter Damrosch, Colonel T. W. Tallmadge, Julian Van Rensselaer and Scott Lord, Scoresof telegrams and letters were received from all parts of the country.

country.

HIS WISHES FOR HIS FUNERAL.

The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made, but it is certain that General Sherman's remains will be taken to St. Louis and buried beside his wife, his two dead sons and his three grandchildren in the pretty little Calvary Cemetery. There will be services in this city and an opportunity given to the thousands of old comrades to look once more on the familiar face.

A couple of years ago the General wrote to the Heralin that he had perfected all his arrangements for burial. The financial arrangements had all been made by him and none of his old comrades would be taxed when the time came for him to again take

PRAYER IN THE SENATE.

THE CHAPLAIN'S INVOCATION CONTAINED A PE-TITION THAT HIS LIFE BE SPARED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1891 .- In the course of the opening prayer this morning the chaplain of the Senate, referring to General Sherman's illness,

"Look in mercy upon thy servant around whose sick bed so many hearts lovingly gather, and, in sice bed so many hearts lovingly gather, and, in this time of anxiety, give support and grace. Oh, that the peace of God which passeth all under-standing may keep his heart and mind as he casts himself upon the mercy of God!

"If it so please Thee, spare this life, so long pre-served; sanctify this affliction and grant that, as we move among the dying and the dead, we may so live that when this mortal life shall end we may enter upon the life that never ends."

PALMER OR A FARMER.

DETERMINATION OF ILLINOIS ALLIANCE MEN TO HAVE ONE OR THE OTHER.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 12, 1891.—The Alliance mem bers of the Legislature this morning agreed with the republicans to take two or three ballots to-day and then adjourn until to-morrow, in order to give the steering committee time to get recalcitrant re-

and then adjourn until to-morrow, in order to give the steering committee time to get recalcitrant republicans in line for Moore, a Farmers' Alliance man, if that is possible.

This decision was communicated to the democratic steering committee, and an agreement was reached all around that an early adjournment should be taken to-day, but that the Senatorial contest shall be settled to-morrow.

It is now a matter of public knowledge that unless the republicans decide to accept an Alliance candidate by to-morrow Messrs, Moore and Cockrell will withdraw from the joint assembly and leave the old parties to settle the contest for themselves. In case the republicans, after the departure of the farmers, should resort to breaking a quorum in order to provent the election of a United States Senator, Moore and Cocarell will then return to the joint assembly, and, announcing that they feel it incumbent upon themselves to apare the State the expense of a more prolonged contest, will vote for John M. Palmer for United States Senator.

The joint assembly met at noon and cast five ballots, making the total Si, each resulting—Palmer, 101; Lindley, 100; Stelle, S, and then adjourned till to-morrow.

M'KINLEY TARIFF POST-MORTEMS

MR. POBTER LAMENTS THE EDITORIAL WEAK-

NESS FOR PROTECTIONISTS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Tolepo, Ohio, Feb. 12, 1891.-Lincoln Day was celebrated by a banquet at Memorial Hall this evening, at which the principal speakers were Mr. Robert P. Porter, of New York, and Mr. William

Mr. Porter replied to the toast of "The Press," Mr. Portor replied to the toast of "The Press,"
and lamented the "great lack of bright paragraph
work on the protection side of the tariff question."
He said:—"The ingenuity of the free traders
is great. Their leaders recognize more keenly
than our leaders the power of the press. Our
opponents are ever awake to utilize this great
power for good or evil. Their caut phrases, shallow arguments, ancient axioms, trim little maxims
and trite little theories are constantly going the
rounds of the opposition press, apparently unchallenged by those who believe in the American system."

Mr. McKipley replied to the toast, "An American

children were answered, and General Sherman was a Catholic, anointed with the holy oil.

But Toom had not come! The old soldier had not yet surrendered. Again he rallied his forces mightly, and the fortunes of war were again in his favor.

A sudden fit of coughing freed his lungs of a sudden fit of coughing freed his lungs of a large quantity of muons. He was given some whiskey and milk, followed by distilled water,

## FOR GENERAL MILES

Secretary Proctor Decides That the Suspension of Colonel Forsyth Was Uncalled For.

THE WOUNDED KNEE CREEK FIGHT

No Fault Found with the Seventh Cavalry's Colonel or His Troopers.

HIS WORK IN THE FIELD APPROVED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1891.—The Secretary of War o-day made public the report of the investigation into the battle of Wounded Knee Creek, S. D., Deember 29 last, particularly with reference to Colonel Forsyth's conduct on that occasion.

The official order for the investigation was directed to Colonel E. A. Carr, Sixth cavalry; Major J. F. Kent, Fourth infantry, and Captain F. D. Baldwin, Fifth infantry, who were directed "to make an immediate inquiry into and examination of all the circumstances and acts connected with the disarming of a band of Indians by troops under the command of Colonel J. W. Forsyth, Seventh cavalry, encamped on Wounded Knee Creek, S. D., De-

The witnesses examined were Major S. M. Whitside, Captain C. A. Varnum, First Lieutenant W. J. Nicholson, Captain E. S. Godfrey, Second Lieuten ant Sedgwick Rice, Captain C. S. Haley, Captain Henry Johnson, Captain W. S. Edgerly, First Lieutenant W. W. Robinson, Jr.; Second Lieutenant T. Q. Donaldson, Jr.; Second Lieutenant S. R. H. mpkins, Captain H. J. Nowlan, First Lieutenant L. S. McCormick and Colonel J. W. Forsyth, all of the Seventh cavairy; Interpreter R. O. Wells, Frog, of Big Foot's band; Help Them, an Ogalalia; the Rev. F. M. J. Craft, Brigadier General J. R. Brooke, Assistant Surgeons C. B. Ewing and J. V. R. Hoff, First Lieutenant C. W. Taylor, Ninth cavalry, and Captain Allyn Capron, First artillery.

The record of the court of inquiry is indorsed by Major General Miles as follows:-

'In disposing of this matter it has been desired to treat Colonel Forsyth with the utmost consideration. But as it is important to the best in torests of the service that skill and heroism should be rewarded, so also is it important that incompetency and neglect, when found, should not pass unnoticed. It would be utterly subversive of military discipline to overlook a neglect and disregard of warnings and orders on the part of an officer, particularly when such neglect and disregard may have involved the lives of brave men and jeopardized the success of the military operations

SUMMING UP THE FACTS. "The testimony elicited shows the following facts:-First-That Colonel Forsyth had received repeated warnings as to the desperate and deceitful character of Big Foot's band of Indians and repeated orders as to the exercise of constant vigilance to guard against surprise or disaster under all circumstances.

"second-That these warnings and orders were unheeded and disregarded by Colonel Forsyth, who seemed to consider an outbreak of the Indians as being beyond the pale of possibility in the presence of the large force of troops at hand. The disasters that have occurred to our troops in the past from the desperation of the Indian nature are known to all who are familiar with our history. In addition to this, it was well known, and Colonel Forsyth had been warned, that this particular band contained many of the most desperate and deceitful characters in the Sioux Naproaching frenzy had made them peculiarly dangerous. Under those circumstances the ap parent indifference and security of the officer in

parent indifference and security of the officer in command of the troops at Wounded Knee Creek is incomprehensible and inexcusable.

NOT ONE COMPANY PROPERLY FLACED.

"Third—An examination of the accompanying map and testimony shows conclusively that at the beginning of the outbreak not a single company of the troops was so disposed as to deliver its fire upon the warriors without endangering the lives of some of their own comrades. It is, in fact, difficult to conceive how a worse disposition of the troops could have been made. It will be noticed that it would have been perfectly practicable for the entire command of upward of four hundred

acult to conceive how a worse disposition of the troops could have been made. It will be noticed that it would have been perfectly practicable for the entire command of upward of four hundred and fifty men to have been placed between the warriors and the women and childen, with their backs to the latter and their faces toward the warriors, where they might have used their weapons effectively if required.

The testimony goes to show that most of the troops were forced to withhold their fire, leaving the brunt of the affair to fall upon two companies until such warriors as had not been killed broke through or overpowered the small force directly about them and reached the camp occupied by their women and children. The battery of four Hotchkiss guns had until then been uselss, the friction primers having been removed from the guns by order of the Captain commanding the battery, lest the gunners might in their excitement discharge the pieces and destroy their own commades. These guns were now opened upon the Indian camp, even at that time placing in peril Troops C and D, Seventh cavairy, which were obliged to retreat for some distance, owing to the fire from these guns and from the small arms of other portions of the command. The fact that a large number of the 106 warriors were without firearms when the outbreak occurred is shown by the evidence that forty-eight guns had been taken from the tepees and that a personal search of wenty or more warriors resulted in fluding them unarmed.

"This fact, taken in connection with the extremely injudicious disposition of the troops and the large number of casualties among them, constrains the belied that some of these casualties were suffered at the hands of our own men.

"The fatal disposition of the troops was such as at the outset to counteract in great measure the immense disparity of strength, and would have been inexcusable in the face of an armed and desporate foe, even had no especial warnings and orders been received from higher authority. I can only partially accou

"Major General Commanding."

General Schofield's indorsement contained the following:—

"The evidence in these papers shows that great care was taken by the officers and generally by the enlisted men to avoid unnecessary killing of Indian women and children in the affair at Wounded Knee, and shows that the conduct of the Sevonth cavalry, under very trying circumstances, was characterized by excellent discipline and in many cases by great forbearance. In my judgment, the conduct of the regiment was well worthy of the conduct of the regiment was well worthy of the conduct of the regiment was well worthy of the conduct of the regiment was well worthy of the conduct of the regiment was well worthy of the conduct of the regiment was made by the Secretary of War:—

"From the testimony taken by Major Kent and Captain Baldwin, two officers of General Miles' staff, ordered by him to investigate the fight at Wounded Knee, it appears that before the action Big Foot's band had been joined by Sitting Bull's following, and these bands embraced the most fanatical and desperate elements among the Sioux. \* \* \* The surrencer was made to Major Whitside, commanding the First battalion of the Seventh cavalry, on the afternoon of December 28, Colonel Forsyth was ordered up to his support and arrived at a quarter to nine that evening, \* \* The troops appear to have been well disposed to prevent an outbreak which was not and could hardly have been anticipated by any one under the circumstances, even in dealing with Indians, and the dispositions appear to have head the desired effect of convincing at loast a majority of the indians of the futility of any attempt to escape. \* \*

"The disarmsment was commenced and it was avident that the Indians were sullenly trying to evade the order. To carry out this order the men had been ordered out from their camp to separate them from their women and children and were formed about a hundred yards sway and troops K and Beer ordered unif way between them and heir tepees. When ordered to surrender the

they produced two broken carbines and stated that was all they had; but when the partial search of the teness was made, before the firing commenced, about forty arms were found, the squaws making every effort to conceal the same by hiding and sitting on them, and in various other ways ovidencing a most sullen mien.

"The disarmament was much more thorough than they expected, and when they found that the arms were to be taken room their teness and those they had concealed under their blankets were to be taken away also they were carried away by the harangue of the ghost dancer and wheeling about opened fire. Nothing illustrates the madness of their outbreak more forcibly than the fact that their first fire was so directed that every shot that did not bit a soldier must have gone through their own village.

their outbreak more forcibly than the fact that their first fire was so directed that every shot that did not hit a soldier must have gone through their own village.

"There is little doubt that the first killing of woman and children was by this first fire of the Indians themselves. They then made a rush to break through and around the fianks of Troop K, commanded by the gallant Captain Wallace, and reached their topees, where many of them had left their arms with the squaws, and they continued the firing from among their own women and children, and when they started from their camp their women and children were mingled with them. The women and children were never away from the immediate company of the men after the latter broke from their crie. Many of them, men and women, got on their ponies, and it is impossible to distinguish buck from squaw at a little distance when mounted. The men fired from among the women and children in their retreat. Cautions were repeatedly given both by officers and non-commissioned officers not to shoot squaws or children, and men were cautioned individually that such and such Indians were squaws. \* \* \*

"The bodies of an Indian woman and three children, who had been shot down three miles from Wounded Knee, were found some days after the battle and buried by Captain Baldwin, of the Fifth infantry, on the 21st day of January; but it does not appear that this killing had any connection with the fight at Wounded Knee, nor that Colonel Forsyth is any way responsible for it. Necessary orders will be given to insure a thorough investigation of the transaction and the prompt punishment of the ordinals.

No soldies killied by Combades.

"No doubt the position of the troops made it necessary for some of them to withhold their fire for a time in order that they might not endanger the lives of their comrades, but both Major Rent and Captain Baldwin concur in finding that the evidence fails to establish that a single man of Colonel Forsyth's command was killed on wounded by his follows. This

wounded. " " " " the light of actual conditions as they appeared to the commanding officer there does not seem to be anything in the arrangement of the troops requiring adverse criticism on the part of the department.

the department.
"I therefore approve of the indorsement of the
Major General commanding, that the interests of
the military service do not demand any further
proceedings in this case. By direction of the
President Colonel Fersyth will resume the command of his regiment.

"REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War."

GENERAL MILES CAREFULLY REVIEWED THE CARE AND HAS NOTHING MOBE TO SAY,

CHICAGO, Feb. 12, 1891 .- General Miles, when asked to-day whether he had anything to say in re gard to Colonel Forsyth's reinstatement, said :-"I know nothing about the action taken at Wash ington. I do not care to make any statement in regard to it, nor do I care to make any statement in regard to it, nor do I care to review the case. I made a careful study of the matter and did what I thought the exigencies of the case demanded. What I did I would do again under the same circumstances. I expect to receive no official notice of the action taken from the fact that Colonel Forsyth is not under my command, but is in General Merritt's department."

TREATMENT OF THE INDIANS. SIOUX VISIT THE WHITE HOUSE AND THE PRESI-

DENT GIVES THEM A LECTURE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1891 .- The Indian chiefs ow in the city called at the White House in a body at one o'clock this afternoon and paid their respects to the President. They were accompanied by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and several interpreters. The reception took place in the East om at the close of the regular tri-weekly reception to the public. They ranged themselves in a circle and listened attentively to a sharp address by the President, The President said :-

"Will you say to them. Mr. Interpreter, that I

"Will you say to them, Mr. Interpreter, that I have given them an audience this morning without any intention of talking to them at any length. They have had opportunity to state to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs their wants and views. These officers will bring what has been said to my attention.

"One or two things I will say myself. It has been a great grief to me that some of the people represented by you have recently acted badly; have gone upon the warpath against the government. You can get nothing by war except punishment. You can get nothing by war except punishment. You would understand by this time that you are too weak to contend against the United States in war. You must teach your young men not to be warriors, but citizens. When you suffer any wrong through the agents who are over you, or from any white settlers who are about you, you should peacefully make things known to us here. The President, the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Congress and the great mass of our people desire to deal kindly with you.

"The agreement that was made with you by General Crook and Governor Foster and Mr. Warner we all desire to carry out every provision of the contract made with you. It is believed how that full

we promised to do. I have asked the Congress to pass laws to carry out every provision of the con-tract made with you. It is believed now that full provision has been made for this. You must not expect that you and your children will always be fed by the government of the United States without working yourselves. Every white man works for the bread and meat that sustains him, and you must learn to do a little more for your own support every year."

APPOINTMENT OF INDIAN OFFICIALS. Boston, Feb. 12, 1891.—The Cambridge Civil Service Reform Association has received from President Harrison a reply to its address of January 31. The President says that he has not found in a very full examination of the facts from all sources evidence of any deterioration in the Indian service. He adds that before any special appeal had been made to him he had had under consideration the subject of including Indian agency clerks and employes in the classified service.

"LIGHT OF THE WORLD." by SIR EDWIN ARNOLD. will be published in the HERALD NEXT SUNDAY. by arrangement with FUNK & WAGNALLS.

Free Extracts from

TO SWING AROUND THE CIRCLE

Washington, Feb. 12, 1891 .- The President and most of his Cabinet will visit the Pacific coast soon after the adjournment of Congress and have arranged the trip so as to include a tour of the Southern States. No details have yet been ar-ranged, but it is probable that the party will start from Washington in the early part of April.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

W. A. Thomas yesterday secured a verdict for \$3,500 for injuries received by falling in a dimiy lighted hallway of the Windsor Hotel, at Mon-

Samuel S. and N. W. Caughy, of Baltimore, trading as Noah Walker & Co., yesterday executed a deed for the benefit of creditors. The bond filed is for \$125,000.

W. S. Corning, twenty years of age, committed suicide Tuesday night at Fort Ann, N. Y., by taking morphine. The cause of his suicide is believed to have been grief over the death of a young lady. By the death of Mrs. Charlotte B. Richardson, of Boston, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology receives \$30,000, the income of which is to be ap-plied to the uses of the department of industrial

Yesterday a span of the Baltimore and Ohio bridge under repair at Fairmount, W. Va., fell into the Monongahela River. Charles Joyce was killed and William Thompson fatally and John Makin slightly injured.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stallard, whose husband, she claims, while suffering from smallpox was selzed by Waco (Texas) officials and dragged to a hospital, which treatment, she aliges, caused his death, has brought a suit for \$15,000 against that city. The Tennessee River is rising rapidly, having nearly reached the forty foot mark. The boom at London, Tenn., broke, entailing a loss of \$40,000. The people in the lower districts around Chattanooga were moving to higher ground. Only one steamer is running.

Thomas Northeut and Levi Brown were seriously injured and Mrs. Buth Jenners and her son fatally by an explosion of natural gas in a house at West Lafayette, ind., early yesterday morning. The gas is supposed to have accumulated from a leak, and was set off by Tortheut lighting a match.

NOISE AND TEMPER IN THE SENATE.

Attempt by the Republicans to Amend the Rules for a Political Purpose.

A PROLONGED BATTLE

The Democrats Force Their Opponents to Retreat from Their Position.

DEFEAT OF THE STADLER BILL

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ] ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1891 .- The Stadler Wine bill had a bad fall to-day; many think it is a clear knockout. Its friends tried to rush it through and fell two votes short of the constitutional majority. Sixty-five votes are required to pass the bill. As four republicans-Husted, Gifford, Guibord and Mott-were absent and only one democrat, McNight, of Rensselaer, the occasion seemed most opportune for the passage of the bill. Blumenthal did the talking for it. and Brodsky hustled for republican votes. He got two besides his own, but they were not enough to save the day.

The democratic opposition to the bill had been estimated at five votes. Seven stalwart democrats stood up and were counted against it, and three of them represented cities. They were Connolly, of New York; Sutherland, of Brook-lyn; Nolan, of Albany; Davie, of Delaware; Gillett of Niagara; O. F. Lane, of Otsego, and Sate, of Greens. Three republicans voted for the

bill-Brodsky, of New York; Brink, of Ulster, and Kennedy, of Onondags. One by one, as democrats voted against the bill, friends lost hope, and when Nolan, of Albany, voted "No," even Brodsky threw up the sponge. Before the vote was announced Dunham, who had dodged, voted "Aye," and Beaks, of Sullivan, who had voted "No." changed

his vote to "Aye." But it was no use. The Speaker announced 63 for and 60 against. Blumenthal moved to reconsider, and that motion can be called up any time. McKnight, who was absent, will not vote for the bill, and if a republican can be secured the bill may yet pass.

HILL'S REPUBLICAN ALLIES.

The republican Senators who entered into the outrageous Pierce deal want to get back into the good graces of their party. Their own organs pounded them into jelly, and they snapped at the opportunity to-day of joining with their republican colleagues in a fierce onslaught on the rules of the Senate. The move was intended to make the democratic Senators helptess whenever Lieutenant Governor Jones goes out of the city. The democrats fought the republican scheme like tigers. A determined filibuster resuited on the part of the democrats, which promises to last the session out if the republicans

promises to last the session out if the republicans refuse to weaken.

It was an innocent little notice that Senator Sloan gave the Senate last Tuesday that he intended to make an amendment to rule 3 of the Senate rules. The democrats discerned, however, a big political scheme in it. Senator Sloan called up his notice shortly after the session opened to-day. The amendment took from the Lieutenant Governor the right to call to the chair any Senator for two days by adding to the rule the proviso that the duly elected President pro tem. of the Senator Linson held the chair Monday and Tuesday of this week. Jones was threatened that if he did not call Fasset, the president pro tem., to the chair the rule would be amended.

JONES REBURES THE SENATORS.

Descriptions.

LAUGHLIN GIVES THE GAME AWAY.

The democrats nagged their political opponents until Senator Laugulin let the cat out of the bag. The Senator from Buffalo made an eloquent speech, which made the republicans pull long laces and curse under breath. He said:—

"We don't propose to have Lieutenant Governor Jones go around the State until next June fixing up his fences for the Gubernatorial nemination," said Laughlin, "and keep a democrat in the chair to run a republican Senate. Should an extra session of Congress compel Governor Hill to go, to the Senate we don't propose to have Lieutenant Governor Jones become Governor and keep a democrat in the chair presiding over us."

BOTH HIDES SHOW THEIR TEETH.

Then the democrats dropped the mask of courtesy and served notice on the republican majority that they would not permit the amendment to be adopted if the fight was kept up to the end of the session. The rules of the Senate are very convenient for fillbustering. No previous question can be moved, and there is no limit to debate. Motions to adjourn and other motions of every conceivable nature can be made until time ends with a democrat in the chair. Cantor gave the republicans several opportunities to lay the question aside until the regular business of the senate had been completed. The republicans would not have it. Fassett said that if it came to a matter of physical endurance the republicans senators were fully as robust as the democrats.

The roll call was demanded on every question. Amendments were pilled on amendments until the main question had disappeared from sight. Motions to refer the question to different committees, motions to adjourn to every hour in the day and week, motions for recess and motions to adjourn to every hour in the day and week, motions for recess and motions to the foot to supply motions to keep the republicans voiling were all that was needed in the republicans voiling were all that was needed in the republicans for fine the provided.

Senator Jacobs mischievously moved a

ciera's office, ate lunch, drank the champague and smoked the cigars that Senator Chase, of Albany, had generously provided.

A BIT OF FUN.

Senator Jacobs mischievously moved a call of the House about three o'clock. Senators Ives and O'Connor were brought before the bar of the House. The Senators poked fun at the two culprits for ten minutes. The republicans sneaked out to wet their dry throats, one by one, taking good care to keep a majority engaged in the tedious work of voting down democratic motions. It must not be supposed that the proceedings were all dry. Jokes were cracked, witticisms bandied back and forth and occasionally an impa ssioned or elaborate speech made.

"Democratic obstruction!" shricked the one side. "Republican coercion!" shricked back the other side. The democrats by five o'clock in the afternoon had decided to fight to the death. The fact had dawned on them that once Fassett got the chair political schemes could be rushed through the Senate and a "closure" rule adopted which would make them babies in the hands of the republicans.

Jones got back to the chair late in the afternoon. Jacobs had him recalled, fearing that the republicans would claim that the chair belonged to Fassett. Jones realized the situation. He told the democrats to stock to their tactics. "I will stay in the chamber for a week if I have to eat, sleep and wash here," said the Lieutenant Governor.

Saxton and Fassett got into a long argument over the question of the gubernatorial succession under the constitution.

Fassett occasionally tried to trick the democrats by offering substitutes for the original amendment to the rules which somewhat softened the affront to the Lieutenant Governor. Cantor put his foot down on all of these attempts. He kept the motions and their endless amendments as far away from the main question as possible. "No quarter!" was the battle cry on both sides. All during the evening the fight waged, with occasional fulls, in which there would be a call of the House and sport with the members in c

Sergeant-at-Arms.

It lay with the majority whether the fight should last all night long, for the democrate had made up their minds never to give in. The republicans concluded to give in about nine o'clock. A

fifteen minute recess was taken, and the republicans went into cancus. When work was resumed Fassett offered a motion to make the proposed amendment to the rules a special or der for next Wednesday, with no restriction as to debate. The democrate had been willing to do this from the first, and as Fassett's motion virtually gave them the victory they accepted it, and the Senate adjourned after a ten hours' struggle.

PIERCE AND HIS ALLIES.

EUMOR HAS IT THAT A BALTIMORE COMPANY

alty and Insurance Company of Baltimore.

MADE HIM INSURANCE INSPECTOR. According to a rumor ex-Senator James F. Pierce owes his appointment as State Superintendent of Insurance to the influence of the American Casu-

Though chartered in Maryland the American Casualty company is largely a New York concern-It has waged a bitter war against the Fidelity and It has waged a bitter war against the Fidelity and Casualty company of New York. Its latest move is the well remembered attempt to control the latter's recent election after its New York members had purchased a block of stock in the rival company. Pravious to the fight the Baltimore company had been refused a license in New York by Superintendent Maxwell upon the ground that its charter granted it privileges not accorded to New York companies, and therefore made it an unfair compatitor.

The Baltimore company retaliated by demanding that the Maryland insurance law makes this possible. Insurance Commissioner Talbot, of Maryland, declined to reissue a license to the New York company within a few days. He is secretary of the Baltimore concern.

The president of the Baltimore company is J. E. Midgely, of New York. Its Board of Directors contain the following New Yorkers:—Herry B. Beecher, William E. Midgely, General H. W. Slocum, Arthut B. Graves and Robert Sewell. Its secretary is R. K. Sheldon, a former law partner of ex-Senator Pierce, The company has a capital of \$1,000,000; assets, \$1,791,745; net surplus, \$371,377.

It is powerful, wealthy and aggressive. Its taches parsued in the past, its animosity toward Superintendent Maxwell and the friendly relations cristing between ex-Senator Pierce and its treasurer leads the insurance men to credit the rumor that it is responsible for Governor Hill's appointment of Pierce.

The company has an office at No. 120 Broadway, where it was said yesterday that there was no truth in the rumor either that its influence had been exerted in behalf of Pierce or that it was waging war with the Fidelity and Casualty company. Casualty company of New York Its latest move is

TRUSTEES TRIUMPHANT.

CONTEST WITH THE MEDICAL STAFF FOR CON-TROL IN THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.

There was a great deal of suppressed excitement among the two hundred prominent German-Americans who met in one of the halls of the Arion Club last night to elect a Board of Trustees for the Ger man Hospital. The election was to determine whether the Medical Board of the institution, headed by Dr. A. H. Jacobi, was to govern the institution altogether, or whether the gentlemen who contribute to its maintenance were to have some

This discussion as to the powers of physicians and the trustees came up for discussion at a meet ing held in last November. The battle was waged with varying success through that month and December, assumed new importance last month, and so when the meeting last night began every one was primed for a contest which, though conducted upon thoroughly dignified lines, should be, never

The Medical Board last autumn had a vacancy in the house staff to fill, and going according to a long established precedent filled it without deeming if necessary to consult the Board of Trustees. This apparent slight annoyed the latter gentlemen, and they were inclined to protest, but after some con-

they were inclined to protest, but after some conultations between the parties to the misunderstanding the disagreement was smoothed over.

PHYSICIANS CHARGED WITH DEUTALITY.

A little later in the season, however, one of the
patients in the hospital complained to the superintendent that she had been subjected to brutal
treatment from Dr. Strauss, one of the medical
staff, while on her way to the operating room.
The superintendent brought the matter to
the attention of the trustees and the latter
demanded that the offending physician, whose
name until last night remained a scret,
be retired from the staff. Then the smouldering
ill feeling between the doctors and trustees broke
out anew, and the latter demanded that where the
question of discopline of any attache of the institution came in the trustees alone should have the
power to act.

The feeling ran very high, and the friends of the

did not call Fassett, the president protem, to the chair the rule would be amended.

Normed REBULES THE SENATORS.

When the debate began to got furious Jones said that the matter was getting personal, and called Senator Jacobs to the chair.

At first the republicans expressed only a burning desire to properly amend the rules. As the hours went by strong expressions of the republicans dragged their real surpose to the surface.

Senator O'Connor worked himself into a rage over the discourtesy that Lieutenant Governor Jones had shown to Fassett by refusing to call him to the chair. O'Connor thought it a deliberate and calculated insult to the chosen officer of the majority.

Cantor saw O'Connor and went him one better. The rule in its present form had exi ted since the adoption of the State constitution. He charged that the republicans must have a covert purpose to attempt at this late day to insult the Lieutenant Governor by curtailing his power to choose a temporary chairman.

Laughlin Gives the Game Away.

The democrats nagged their political opponents until Senator Laughlin let the eat out of the bag, the Senator from Buffale made an eloquent speech, which made the republicans pull long faces and which made the president in the trustees alone after the trustees alone should have the tution came in the trustees alone after the trustees to the function came in the trustees alone after the trustees to be deared to the dedical Board realing around it and declared to the dedical Board realing around it and declared to the decical Board realing around it and declared to the decical Board realing around it and declared to the decical and the clause of the finite turn that Dr. Jacob and the clause of the institution's charged their real trustees to the allowed to the clause of the institution and existence will be governed by the clause of the hospital trust that the clause of th

Theodore Rillan, J. K. Krieg, George W. Kr. ger, H. Merz, E. Uhl, Otto J. Bueb, Franz Ehrmann, Jacob Mayer and William M. Schwenker. The Medical Board opposed the election of Mesars. Hahn, Krieg, Krüger and Merz.

Off. ON THE TROUBLED WATERS.

Mr. Killan, chairman of the outgoing Board of Trustees, made a preliminary address before the election of omeers which was hoped to pacify the quarrel. He said:—

"I take this opportunity to state that the trustees never had the intention of interfering in medical matters, but I believe that in matters of discipline action by the trustees is necessary. This will necessitate an alteration in the charter, and a committee selected by the Board of Trustees has had several consultations with the committee or the Collegium of Physicians which, while they strengly objected to the change in the charter, declared themselves willing to refer all disciplinary questions, as far as they concern physicians, to a tribunal composed of three members of the Board of Trustees and three members of the Board of Trustees are the seventh member. This proposition is still in the hands of a committee."

But whon discussion began it was very evident that the doctors and trustees had been hard at work electioneering and that talking was merely a waste of energy. It required nearly two hours for the vote to be counted.

Then the result, which was a defeat for the doctors, was announced as follows:—Hahn, 101; Killan, 220; Krieg, 126; Kruger, 184; Merz, 117; Uhl, 218; Bueb, 98; Ehrmann, 103; Mayer, 100, and Schwenker, 99. The last four were pledged to the physicians.

LAURIER SCORES SIR JOHN.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] TORONTO, Ont., Feb, 12, 1891 .- Wilfred Laurier, leader of the Dominion opposition, will publish his

address to the electors of Canada to-morrow morn-He begins by condemning the premature dissolution of Parliament, which deprives thou sands of young men of votes they would have been entitled to had the House lasted the full time. He calls attention to the fact that in the manifesto of the Prime Minister not the slightest attempt is made to justify the course advised by him to the Crown, thus plainly showing that his position in this regard is absolutely untenable. He next takes issue with the Prime Minister on He next takes issue with the Prime Minister on the statement that the national policy brought prosperity to Canada. As a reform he suggests absolute reciprocal freedom of trade between Can-ada and the United States. He denies that such trade reform would lead to discrimination against England or annexation.

BORE EACH OTHER WITH BULLETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 13, 1891 .- A quarrel between two gamblers in the Board of Trade Saloon this morning resulted in their mortally wounding each other and dangerously injuring an unnocent bystander. William Sheerin had been playing bank all night and lost \$300. He wanted this back, and because he was refused that and the loan of \$2.0 he opened firs on Tony Levan, the dealer. Both men continued firing until their pistols were empty. Sheerin was shot three times. Levan was shot through and through. C. K. Bayer was hit in the back by a stray ball while trying to escape from the room, but his injury is not considered fatal.

SOUGHT REVENGE IN MURDER

ISY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD I KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 12, 1891 .- O. P. Dickenson, a member of a grain commission company, was murderously attacked by a bankrupt speculator named Charles R. Oliver who had been crazed by his losses. Oliver rushed into the office and began a tirade against the business, saying that he wanted revenge. He drew a revolver and fired at Dickin-son, but his arm was knocked up in time to send the balljover Dickinson's head. Oliver was then